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At mihi plaudo
ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.

— *Hor., Sat. I, ii. 66.*

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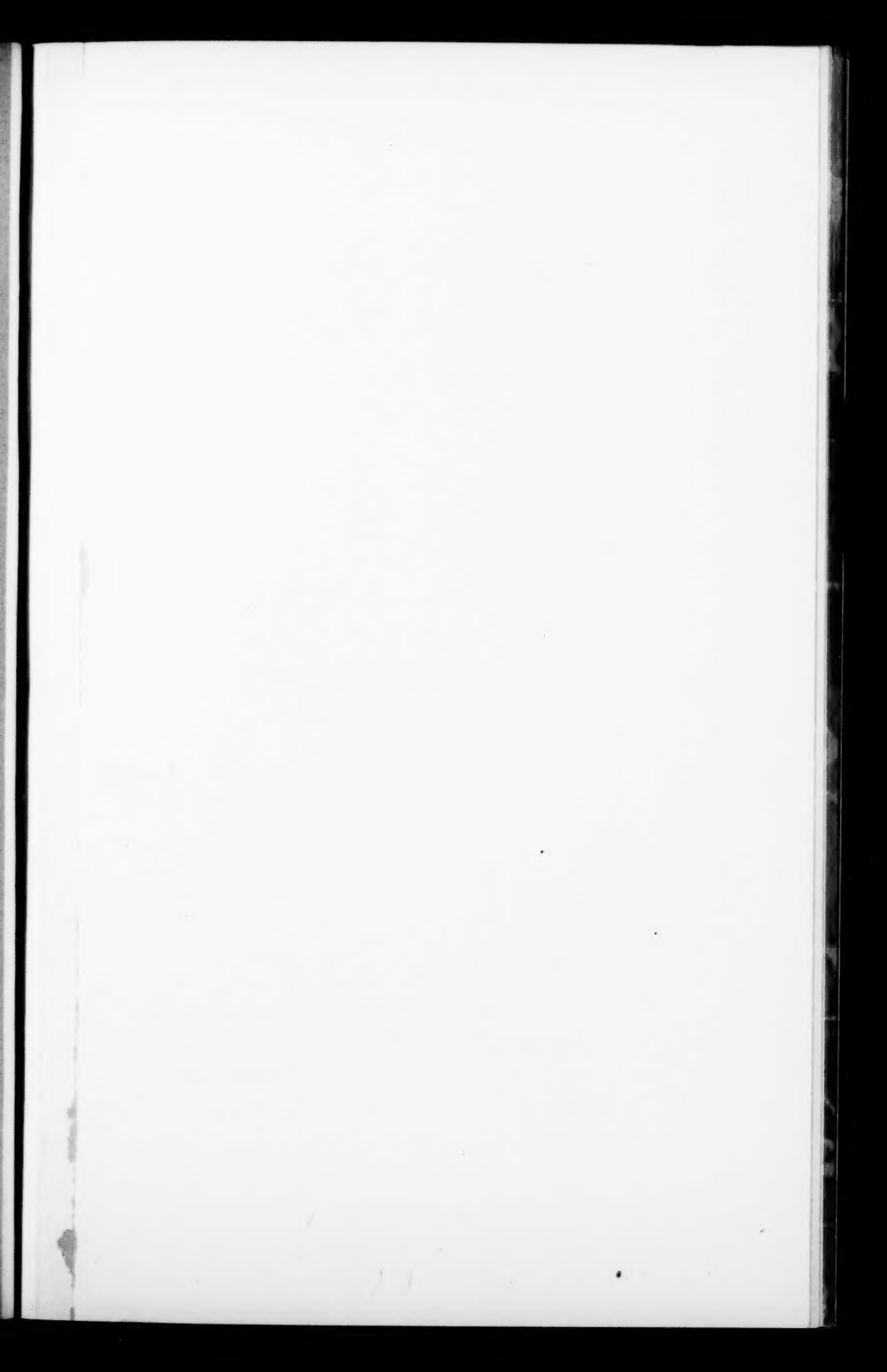
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UNDESCRIBED SPANISH-AMERICAN PROCLAMATION PIECES.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

AT MIHI PLAVDO
IPSE DOMI, SIMVL AC NYMMOS CONTEMPLO IN ARCA.

—Horatii, Sat. I, ii. 66.

VOL. XXXII.

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1898.

No. 3.

SOME HITHERTO UNNOTICED VARIETIES OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN PROCLAMATION PIECES.

BY BENJAMIN BETTS.



THE following described pieces are those alluded to in the *Journal* for October, as varieties which had apparently been overlooked by all authorities to whose works I have had access.¹ The work of Adolph Herrera, being, as I believe, the most accurate, as well as the most comprehensive which has yet appeared upon this subject, has been selected for the purpose of comparison, because of the minuteness of the descriptions and the faithfulness of the illustrations, as well as from the fact that the author appears, by copious quotations, to have been familiar with the works of all those who had preceded him.

In making these comparisons, it may be proper to state that they are invariably based upon pieces actually in my own possession,² and which it is quite evident were the production of different dies or moulds. Many other varieties may, and probably do, exist in other cabinets; but as I have had no opportunity for critical examination, I have confined myself to my small collection of about two hundred and twenty examples. Many trifling variations, which might be due to slight errors of description or illustration, have been passed over as being of no importance.

The numbers quoted from Herrera may appear somewhat confusing. It may be said, in explanation, that this is due to his system, in which each reign is numbered separately; beginning invariably with those of Spain proper, followed by those of the Spanish possessions in America, the Low Countries, Italy, and the Philippine Islands, in the order named: the place names are arranged in alphabetical order.

¹ The number of these was stated as *eighteen*; it should have been *twenty-five*, a memorandum of *seven* having been accidentally mislaid. ² These remarks apply also to the *ten* described in the *Journal* for October.

The terms, sizes, etc., used, are the same as those mentioned in my first paper. For convenience, H. is used to signify Herrera.

PHILIP V. Proclaimed at Madrid 24 November, 1700.

Mexico, Mex.

1. *Obverse.* Armored bust to right, with peruke and mantle. Legend: PHILIP : V : DG : HISPANIARVM : REX . AN : 1701 Rim milled. *Reverse.* A castle of two stories, with lions as supporters, and surmounted by a nopal of five leaves, from which an eagle is taking flight toward the right; water in front of the castle. Legend: IMPERATOR • ♦ INDIARVM • In field, MEX ICO Rim milled; edge plain. A very fine work in strong relief. Silver. 30.

This is similar in design on both obverse and reverse to H. No. 6, but differently executed. On the obverse the variation in treatment of the armor is quite noticeable, and the legend differs in the omission of three points (thus :) at the commencement of the legend (and just under the shoulder), and in having but one point after REX. where H. has two. On the reverse there are five nopal leaves, while that of H. has six; the wings of the eagle are extended to right and left, the *tip* of the left wing nearly touching the letter N in the legend; in H. the eagle is shown "sidewise," the head to right; the left wing is partly hidden behind the right, and the top of that portion shown nearly touches the cross. H. calls it a casting; the above described specimen appears to be from a die.

FERDINAND VI. Proclaimed 10 August, 1746.

Guatemala, Cent. Amer.

2. *Obverse.* Bust in armor to right, with peruke. Legend: FERD • VI • D • G • HISPAN • ET IND • REX • Border dentilated. *Reverse.* A horseman with uplifted sword, charging to left [probably typifying St. James, the Spanish patron saint] above two mountain peaks, the one to left being an active volcano. Legend: GUAT • IN • EIUS • PROCLAMATIONE • 1747 • Border dentilated. Edge engrailed ➡➡ Silver. 31.¹

This piece bears a close resemblance to H. No. 42; the variation in the obverse consists in a different rendering of the hair and armor, the legend being exactly the same. The principal differences observable on the reverse are to be found in the peaks of the mountains and in the position of the uplifted sword; the former, in H., are more pointed, and neither of them appears as a volcano; the latter points to s in legend, while that described by H. points to P, the legends being indetical.

3. *Obverse.* Nude bust to right, with peruke. Legend: FERD • VI • D • G • HIS ET IND • REX • A border of pellets. *Reverse.* Two mountain peaks, above which a horseman is charging to left, his sword pointing to the right of s in

¹ As will be seen in the plates, the date is usually at site direction from that of the legend. or near the bottom of the piece, and reads in an oppo-

the legend; the hind feet of the horse rest upon the mountain to right. Legend: G · IN · EIUS · PROCLAMAT · 1747 · A border of pellets; edge plain. Silver. 17.

The head on the obverse of this piece nearly fills the field, that described by H. No. 44, being much narrower and otherwise entirely different. On the reverse, while the horse's hind feet are resting on the mountain, the horse is in a leaping attitude, whereas on H. No. 44 he is represented as standing, his forefeet resting on the mountain to left and his hind feet resting on the one to right.

Santiago de Cuba, W. I.

4. *Obverse.* Armored bust to right, with peruke and frill. Legend: FERD. VI. HISPETINDIARVN. REX · The legend is on a broad rim raised much above the surface of the field. *Reverse.* St. James on horseback charging over a bridge to left; in his right hand a heavy sword, raised in the act of striking; beneath the bridge, 1747 Legend: IOAN. D CAXIGAL P. CVB. ERCLAMAT · Legend on raised rim as on obverse; edge plain. Silver, cast. 26.

This resembles H. No. 60, from which it differs principally in the treatment of the hair and armor on the reverse, and in the great depression of the field on both sides. The bridge on reverse is slightly different. In H. 60, there are five points :: at end of legends.

CHARLES III. Proclaimed 11 September, 1759.

Florida.

5. *Obverse.* Bust in armor to right, with peruke. Legend: CARLOS · [AR in monogram] III · D · G · HISPAN · REX Rim slightly serrated. *Reverse.* A full-blown rose on stem with two leaves. Legend: JUAN · ESTEVANDEPENA · FLORIDA · 1760 · Rim slightly serrated; edge plain. Silver, cast. 31.

H. in describing this piece (No. 56) has followed Dickinson, and if he has correctly illustrated it, it is essentially different from the above piece; the treatment of the bust varies widely in almost all details; the same may be said of the legend. The reverse also presents striking discrepancies: in place of the leaf on the left of the stem there is an opening bud, and the branch at the bottom is missing; the legend also is differently treated. The obverse of a piece of Charles III, struck for Havana, is almost an exact counterpart of the above, and if not from the same die or mould was undoubtedly by the same hand. The Fonrobert specimen also varies essentially.

Guatemala, Cent. Amer.

6. *Obverse.* Armored bust to right. Legend: CAROLUS · III · D · G · HISPAN · ET · IND · REX · Border dentilated. *Reverse.* A horseman charging to right over two mountains, that to right being a volcano in eruption. Legend: GUAT · IN · EIUS PROCLAMATIONE · 1760 · Border dentilated. Edge engrailed Silver. 34.

The obverse of the foregoing seems to be identical with H. No. 61, but the mountains on the reverse are entirely different; those on the H. piece are very pointed, and neither of them appears as a volcano, while in that above described the mountain tops are much rounded, and the one to right is a volcano.

7. *Obverse.* Bust to right in armor. Legend: CAROLUS · III · D · G · HISPAN · ET · IND · REX · Border dentilated. *Reverse.* A horseman charging to right over two mountain peaks, that on the right being a volcano in eruption. Legend: GUAT · IN · EIUS · PROCLAMATIONE · 1760 Border dentilated. Edge engrailed ➡➡➡ Silver. 27.

The obverse of this piece strongly resembles that of H. No. 62, the head and bust being somewhat different; legend exactly the same. The reverse varies as last in the shape of the mountains, and the one on the right is a volcano in action.

8. *Obverse.* Bust in profile to right. Legend: CAROLUS · III · DG · HISPAN · ET · IND · REX · Border dentilated. *Reverse.* A horseman with uplifted sword charging to right, over two mountain tops; the one to right being an active volcano. Legend: GUAT · IN · EIUS · PROCLAMATIO 1760. Border slightly serrated. Edge engrailed ➡➡➡ Silver. 21.

H. No. 63, while bearing a close resemblance to the above, presents some differences. The legend on obverse has a period between D and G, two periods (:) between A and N in HISPAN and the border is dentilated. On the reverse, the legend ends with PROCLAMATIONE and there are periods at each side of the date; the border is dentilated.

9. *Obverse.* Head of the king to right. Legend: CAROLUS · III · D · G · HISPAN · ET · IND · REX · Border of small tassels. *Reverse.* Two mountain peaks, above which a horseman with uplifted sword is charging to right; the mountain on the right being a volcano in action. Legend: G · IN EIUS · PROCLAMATIONE · 1760 · Border of small tassels. Edge engrailed ➡➡➡ Silver. 17.

Much like H. No. 64, which, however, differs from the above in the legend on obverse, which has no point after D and G, and the border is dentilated. The legend on reverse has a period after IN and the border is dentilated.

CHARLES IV. Proclaimed 17 January, 1789.

Florida Oriental, Uruguay, S. A.

10. *Obverse.* Bust to right, with mantle; the hair in a cue. Above the head are four pellets (·), and above this and close to the border is a raised section of the field conforming to the curve of the border; a similar section appears below the bust. Legend: CAROLUS IV. D. G. ·:· HISPAN · REX Border, a cord adorned with little rings. *Reverse.* In the field is a flower



UNDESCRIBED SPANISH-AMERICAN PROCLAMATION PIECES.



with six pointed leaves (or perhaps seed-pods) radiating from a small circle or button in the centre. (H. calls this a "sea star," "*estrella de mer*.") Above this device is a castle, and below it a lion rampant, to left. Legend: LAFLOR^A ORIENTAL PER ZESPED^S PROCLAM:^{TUS} 1789 Border similar to obverse, but with small pellets between the rings. The legend is broken at the top by the castle and at the bottom by the lion, which project through it nearly to the border. Edge plain. Silver. 34.

The designs and legends on the piece above described are about the same as H. No. 153, but with some variations; on the obverse the difference in treatment of both the head and the bust is quite observable; the raised portion of the field above the head is faintly indicated, and that below the bust does not appear at all; the border also is entirely different. On the reverse of H. there are two points above the castle (:), and the small letters over the date read TUR instead of TUS; the border also is very dissimilar.

I am aware that this piece has by some authorities been attributed to the State of Florida; but, as it seems to me, on insufficient grounds. My contention that it belongs to Florida in Uruguay is based on the following reasons: First, it is utterly and entirely different, both in design and execution, from any Proclamation piece known to me to have been issued in the West Indies or their neighborhood. Second, the town of Florida is a place of some importance, situated about fifty miles nearly due north from Montevideo, in a region that was for nearly two centuries known as the "*Banda Oriental*;"—what more natural than that it should have been styled "Florida Oriental" by way of distinction? The further fact, that what is now known as Uruguay was, at the accession of Charles IV in 1789, a Spanish colony, adds force to the conjecture. These reasons, while not perhaps conclusive, may yet be deemed sufficient to warrant the attribution I have suggested.

Guanajuato, Mexico.

11. *Obverse.* Bust to right, with coat, mantle, scarf and frill; the hair long and tied with ribbon. Beneath the bust, in very small letters, GIL Legend: CARLOS + IIII + REY + DE + ESPAÑA + Y + DE + LAS + YNDIAS + Border plain.


Reverse. Interior of a mine in which five miners are seen at work. Legend: ACLAMADO * EN * LA * C * DE * GUANAJUATO * POR * SUS * LEALES * MINEROS In exergue, EN * 28 * DE * OCTUBRE | * DE * 1790 * Border and edge plain. Copper, gilt. 48.

The obverse of this piece is precisely the same as that of H. No. 213, of *San Miguel el Grande*, and apparently is from the same die. The reverse is the same in design as H. No. 144, but is quite differently executed, and the legend is exactly the same in both. The exergue also varies, that of H. being punctuated as follows, viz.: ° EN ° 28 DE ° OCTUBRE ° | ° DE ° ° ° 1790 ° I have never met with this combination elsewhere, and think it must be rare.


Guatemala, Cent. Amer.

12. *Obverse.* Bust to right, with mantle and Order of the Golden Fleece, the hair long and curling and tied with a ribbon. Beneath the bust, P. G. A. Legend: CAROL. IV. D. G. HISP. ET IND. REG. Border dentilated. *Reverse.* Within an ornamental shield are two conical mountains, over which a horseman with uplifted sword is charging to left; the border of the shield is charged with eight scallop shells, and ornamented at the sides by garlands of flowers. Legend: S. P. Q. G. PROCLAMAT. 18 NOV. A. 1789. Border dentilated. Edge plain. Silver. 35.

This somewhat resembles H. No. 145, but varies from that in several particulars. The head on the obverse of H. is laureated, and there are no letters under the bust; the drapery also is quite differently rendered. The reverse has but *six* mussel shells on the border of the shield, and there are other trifling variations.


13. *Obverse.* Nude bust to right, laureated. Legend: CAROL. IV. D. G. HISP. ET IND. REG. Beneath the bust, P. G. A. Border dentilated. *Reverse.* Within a circle of pellets, two conical mountains, over which a horseman with uplifted sword is charging to left. Legend: * S. P. Q. G. . PROCLAMAT. 18 NOV. 1789. * Border dentilated. Edge corded  Silver. 29.

Similar to H. No. 146, which has no letters beneath the bust; in other respects nearly identical.

14. *Obverse.* Bust to right, with coat, scarf, frill and Order of the Golden Fleece; the hair long, curling, and tied with ribbon; on truncation of the shoulder, P. G. A. Legend: CAROL. IV. D. G. HISP. ET IND. REG. Border dentilated. *Reverse.* A horseman with uplifted sword charging to left over two conical mountains. Legend: * S. P. Q. NG. PRO CLAMAT. 18 NOV. 1789. Border dentilated. Edge corded  Silver. 21.

This is almost identical with H. No. 148, which, however, lacks the letters on truncation of shoulder; otherwise it is much the same. I have followed H. in attributing this piece to Guatemala; it may, however, belong to New Granada.

City of Mexico, Mexico.

15. *Obverse.* Crowned arms of Spain between two crowned pillars, with the ribbons and motto as usual. Legend: A CARLOS IV. REY DE ESPAÑA. Y DE LAS YNDIAS * Border dentilated. *Reverse.* Within a closed laurel wreath the inscription in five lines, PROCLAMA- | DO * EN * MEXI- | CO * AÑO * DE. | 1789. | * 2 R * Border dentilated. Edge engrailed  Copper. 28.

Similar to H. No. 163, which has the obverse legend punctuated throughout with small rosettes, while on the reverse there are no hyphens at the end of first and second lines of the inscription; in all other respects identical.

Oaxaca, Mexico.

16. *Obverse.* Arms of Spain, crowned, between two crowned pillars, with ribbons and motto as usual. Legend: A CARLOS IV. REY DE ESPAÑA Y DE LAS YNDIAS. Border dentilated. *Reverse.* Inscription in five lines with a laurel wreath, POR EL | ALFEREZ R. | D. FELIPE | ORDÓÑEZ | DIAZ. Legend: PROCLAMADO EN LA CIUDAD D OAXACA A 1789. • Border dentilated. Edge □ • □ • □ • □ • Silver. 28.

Much like H. 174, the legend on the obverse of which is punctuated throughout with small rosettes. In other respects exactly the same as that on both obverse and reverse, the latter apparently from the same die.

Trinidad de Cuba, W. I.

17. *Obverse.* Armored, laureated bust to right. Legend: CAROLUS • III • • • DEI GRATIA • 1789 • Border dentilated. *Reverse.* A shield of arms, quartered, supported by two lions. In the first quarter, a crowned double-headed imperial eagle; in the second, a small tree or shrub with a bird nested upon it to left; in the third, five crosses, and in the fourth, a "bend" or diagonal band. Legend: MANUEL • DESOTOLONGO • TRINIDAD • Border dentilated. Edge engrailed ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Silver. 26.

The resemblance to H. No. 226, is strong, the principal difference being in the punctuation of the legend on the obverse, which in H. has after IIII an ornament of five pellets (•) The reverse is exactly the same except in some minor points.

[To be concluded.]

THE BRUCE GOLD MEDAL FOR ASTRONOMERS.

THE Directors of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, San Francisco, have formally accepted the foundation and endowment of the gold medal by Miss Catharine Wolfe Bruce, of New York City, to be awarded not oftener than once a year by the Society "for distinguished services to astronomy." The medal is to be of gold, about sixty millimetres in diameter, and is to bear the seal of the Society on the obverse. The reverse is to have an appropriate inscription. The medal is to be awarded to one person annually out of a list of astronomers nominated to the Society by the Directors of the Lick, the Yerkes and the Harvard College Observatories, and of the Observatories of Paris, Greenwich and Berlin. It will not be given twice to the same person. It is gratifying to numismatists to see the increase of endowments providing for gifts of medals for original research in the various departments of science.

THE JARED ELIOT MEDAL.

IN the *Journal* for July, 1896, there appeared an account of a medal, struck by the Society of Arts, and presented by them to the Rev. Jared Eliot, an American citizen, for an important discovery, but not mentioned by Betts. It was there editorially suggested, however, that the inscription was probably engraved, and that if so, it could not properly be regarded as belonging to the American series. Through a pamphlet sent to a correspondent, describing the "Medals of the Society of Arts," we find this conjecture was correct. This pamphlet contains an engraving of the obverse of the medal, the first one issued by the Society, with the statement (page 3) that the reverse inscriptions thereon were engraved. The pieces presented to individuals were usually of gold, and descriptions are printed of others with the same obverse die, which were given to various persons; among them, one to Viscount Folkestone, President of the Society; to Lord Romney, for eminent services; to Lady Augusta Greville, for drawing; to the Duke of Beaufort, Philip Carteret Webb, F. R. S., and John Berney for sowing acorns, in the days when the British men-of-war were built of oak, and iron-clads were unknown. One was also given to James Stuart for designing the medal. The dies, we believe, were cut by Pingo, though our informant does not refer to this. An engraving of this obverse will be found on page 185 of Betts's "American Colonial Medals;" that writer also mentions several others, struck in silver and copper by the same Society; some of these, we infer, were probably ordered to be made from the less valuable metals, for presentation to the men of the vessels participating in the events commemorated, etc. Further notes on these pieces, and others of the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce, as it was originally styled, will be found in Betts and in the second volume of "Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain," by Messrs. Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, where several of those struck in the reign of George II are described.

Among these were the medal for the surrender of Guadelupe, struck in 1759; one for the victories of Guadelupe, Niagara, Quebec, and others, struck in the same year, which had the obverse die of the Eliot Medal; a third, on a slightly smaller planchet, for Saunders, who commanded the Naval forces at the capture of Quebec, of which we know of only a few impressions in brass, possibly experimental or trial pieces; another, still smaller, from special dies, given to Wolfe and Saunders (as was the preceding, if issued); and a fifth, with head of George II, (the "Canada subdued" medal) in 1760, smaller than either of the preceding.

The same pamphlet contains engravings of the subsequent medals of the Society,—two of Minerva and Mercury, heads, by Flaxman; the Honorary Palette, by Johnson; the Isis medal, by T. Wyon, Jr.; the Ceres medal,

by W. Wyon; the Vulcan medal, by Mills; the medal used from 1849 to 1861, with head of Prince Albert to right, by W. Wyon; the Albert medal, with head to left, by L. C. Wyon; and the Society's present medal, used since 1863, with the head of the Prince of Wales to right, also by L. C. Wyon.

W. T. R. M.

THOMAS GRESHAM AND HIS "LAW."

PERHAPS there is no phrase more familiar to those who have been discussing the various questions involved in what is known as "bi-metallism," during the last few years, than that of "Gresham's Law." The law itself has been often stated, but comparatively few know who Gresham was, or the origin of the expression. Mr. Alexander Del Mar, in his interesting "History of Money in the Netherlands," published in London in 1895, has told the story of its origin, and we give it below from his pages. Mr. Del Mar is well known as the author of a "History of the Precious Metals," a "History of Money," and other works bearing more or less directly upon Numismatics, and was Mining Commissioner of the U. S. Monetary Commission of 1876:—

At the period when the decrees of Charles V so greatly and suddenly raised the value of gold coins, Thomas Gresham, an English mercer and financier, was applied to by the ministers of Edward VI of England, for a loan of money. In the third year of his reign this boy-king had arbitrarily raised the value of his silver coins to a ratio of 5.15 for 1 of gold; in his fourth year to 4.82 for 1; and in his fifth year to 2.41 for 1. The profit made by the king in these transactions was in the first instance 113½%, in the second, 128%, and in the third, 356%. Gresham was unable to comply with the ministers' request, but said he thought he could raise the money in Antwerp. Accordingly he was commissioned to proceed thither and effect the loan. He remained in Antwerp until after the death of the king and fall of the ministry, meanwhile advising them, what he had not ventured to set forth in London, namely, that a bad money will drive away good; and that before he could procure the needful loan in Holland, it was necessary for Edward to reform his monetary system. This correspondence has been lauded with fulsome praise, and the first portion of it formulated into what is called "the Gresham law." That bad money, when made lawful, will drive away good, by causing the latter to be hoarded, is a law or principle of money which will be found in the "Frogs" of Aristophanes and the "Maxims" of Theognis, written some eighteen or twenty centuries before Gresham's time; a principle that every tradesman in the interval had learnt by heart. "Nor will anyone take in exchange worse [money] when better is to be had." (Maxims of Theognis, line 21.)

In 1341, after the emission of Black Money by Edward III, a great mass of sterlings and silver plate was collected in London and Boston, for private conveyance to the Continent: in other words, the bad money drove out the good, and everybody knew it. Gresham, therefore, did not discover the law; and it should not go by his name. However, his remarks perhaps had the effect to bring about that permanence of the English monetary system for which Elizabeth afterwards received so much credit; that princess having merely "completed the plan of reform which Edward had projected (or assented to) and had begun to carry into execution."

Gresham successively served Mary and Elizabeth, and by the latter was honored with knighthood. But did he serve the English people? did he serve the interests

of the State? Not at all. He was faithful only to his own class, the merchants and money-lenders of London. Not a word appears in his correspondence of the tremendous monetary revolution that was then brewing in Holland; not a word of the imperial edicts that had raised the value of imperial gold from 9 or 10 to $11\frac{2}{3}$ and from $11\frac{2}{3}$ to $13\frac{1}{3}$; not a word of the resistance to these unjust decrees, or of the fact that the regalian prerogative, which juriconsults and statesmen in all ages had shown to be indispensable to the exercise of independent sovereignty, was in jeopardy of falling into the hands of Dutch financiers, and might afterwards fall, as it did fall, into the hands of English ones. This was the prerogative of coinage. Gresham was silent on this subject; and his silence on such a subject far outweighs the petty beneficence for which his biographers have claimed for him so much credit.

Gresham remained in Antwerp until 1553. In 1553 Mary, and in 1558 Elizabeth, ascended the throne. In the last-named year Gresham was sent as ambassador to Parma, and in 1559 he was knighted.

DOLLARS OF 1804.

PERHAPS there is no more amusing reading for the experienced collector of American coins than the brilliant contributions to popular knowledge concerning Numismatics, with "their glowing tales," which appear at regular intervals in the newspapers, concerning the dollars of 1804. At this distance of time since they first showed themselves, during the 'forties, we might believe that the reporter's imagination had reached its topmost flight, whether concerning the rarity, the wonderful value, or the remarkable discovery in some distant place of "another 1804 dollar." But this *discovery*, like history, is constantly repeating itself, and in the last few weeks has twice been chronicled with the customary reportorial folk-lore so familiar to the ear. Here is the way one in Great Falls, Montana, enlightens and amuses his readers; but he does not build his castle in Spain without leaving himself a way of escape when it falls, as fall of course it must, for he begins his story with a cautionary IF:—

"If it proves genuine, the last missing coin of the United States Dollar issue of 1804 has been discovered in Northern Montana. For thirty years coin gatherers and museums have had a standing offer of from \$8,000 to \$10,000 for the coin. (!) There are but four pieces of this issue in the world. (!) It was brought to light in Teton County a few days ago [the cutting is dated Dec. 15], when Billy Seymour, a bar-tender at Choteau, was counting his cash. His eye caught sight of an odd-looking dollar that had been taken in for drinks. Seymour took the coin, putting an ordinary dollar in the drawer. The following day he exhibited it to several friends, among whom was one who recognized the dollar of 1804. In a short time every man who had passed a dollar over Seymour's bar that day called to claim the dollar, 'having passed it by mistake.' Seymour refused to give it up. Several suits are threatened to recover possession. There is little reason to doubt the genuineness of the coin."

This story has more than the usual variety of interesting points. The "standing offer" of so large a sum does not seem to be so widely known as it should be, if true; neither are we informed who offers it; but we are definitely told that there are but four of these wonderful coins in the world. Reporters are famous for their detective skill, but how did this one find out the exact number? It would seem, on the contrary, from the number of claimants and prospective suits, that 1804 dollars are as plenty as blackberries, in Montana. It is gratifying to learn that there is little doubt of the genuineness of the coin, and we have no doubt that it is as honest a

dollar of 1804 as every one of the prospective suitors. It is hinted that the piece was finally recognized by the "strawberry mark on Miss Liberty's arm." Unfortunately for the world — of collectors — a letter to the lucky bar-tender, forwarded by an inquirer, was lately returned to its writer, unclaimed. For the honor of Montana bar-tenders let us hope that "Billy" has not "skipped," in the hope of finding one of those "standing offers." It would be better to believe that the whole story is a flight of fancy. But we fear that it was "Billy," not the dollar, that was "taken in."

Only a few days after this romance fell from the pen of the Western reporter, an enterprising New Yorker "discovered" one in the metropolis, which seems to be the same piece whose "discovery" has been frequently announced before, though its existence has long been known, and we believe there has been no mystery about it. But the story told concerning it is not half so interesting as the earlier one. This New York piece is punched, and in poor preservation in other ways, but its owner, of course, is said to have no doubt of its genuineness, whatever others may think; and that is the wonderful thing about these dollars, if we may believe the reporters,— there never *is* any doubt of their genuineness! This one has what most of the discoveries lack, a pedigree; the gentleman who is said to own it, in the clipping sent us, "got the coin from Dr. Louis C. Le Roy, of New York; Dr. Le Roy bought it in 1866 from an uncle of his, a Mr. March, who then lived in Mendham, Morris County, N. J., and who was a well-known collector of coins, etc., and it is known that he had owned this particular dollar for many years." The reporter goes on to say that its owner "admits its value is greatly lessened by the hole that has been punched in the piece," which as described is very much worn, portions of the head being indistinguishable, and the scroll on the reverse almost obliterated. We are told he has examined it most carefully under a strong glass, and was "unable to find anything that would lead him to suspect that the date or any part of the inscription has been set in." But this inability goes without saying. It invariably afflicts owners of discovered 1804 dollars.

This story has seemed to be the most plausible of any which has lately been told, and its appearance in print led one of our correspondents, who is perhaps the best expert on "1804 dollars," to call and see the coin. He writes that he finds it "an altered piece, notwithstanding the statement that it has been held by one person so many years. It is not nearly so well altered," he remarks, "as some pieces that I have examined: the left or L-shaped portions of the 4 are as heavy as the down-stroke, while they should be much thinner. The positions of the stars and letters do not correspond with an 1804 dollar, and the *lines* around the piece *run into the edge*, and are *not dots*, as in 1804." The force of the last remark will of itself be enough to establish the fact that the piece is an alteration, in the judgment of all who recall Mr. Nexsen's article in the *Journal* for July last, where an illustration, showing just what is meant by this statement, will be found.

In fact, the belief seems to be gaining ground, in view of Mr. Nexsen's paper, that it is extremely doubtful if there is such a thing as a genuine dollar of 1804, *struck in the U. S. Mint in that year*. While it may not be possible to prove that none were so struck, it seems to be equally impossible to prove the contrary. The ownership of about a dozen, believed to have an unaltered date, was given some time since in our pages, but the evidence seems to show that the existence of even these, previous to 1841, is "problematical."

TRANSVAAL COINAGE.

Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:

SOME of the minor coins of the Transvaal, which were issued last year, have reached this country, though they have been attainable for those who desired to procure them, for a considerable period. In thus issuing a coinage of its own, the sturdy Boers of the South African Republic have taken another step in the direction of independence, for in minting them they do not appear to have consulted their English "suzerain;" at least there is nothing to show that they recognize the Empress-Queen as having any rights over them, so far as their coins are concerned. Somewhat singularly, the engraver has placed upon the penny, and perhaps on other denominations,—not, as Republics have been accustomed to do in the past, some emblem of liberty, or of the popular creed of equality and fraternity, like those which mark the coins of our own or the French Republic,—but the head of President Kruger, after the fashion of monarchs and sovereign princes, the world over.

The strong and not particularly handsome features of "Oom Paul" are distinguished by a gravity of purpose and a certain firmness of will which mark that stubborn determination of the race from which he sprung, whether Dutch or American,—for some have even claimed a Pennsylvania birthright for the South African ruler who has thus far so successfully repelled all efforts to deprive the Republic of the independence it claims; and although his countenance can scarcely be regarded as in any sense imperial, yet it is not difficult to trace some of that same imperiousness which, perhaps, led the German Emperor to find a kindred spirit in the head of the African Republic, which is bound to the Father-land by ties of blood.

On the reverse is a small anchor; above at the left, a lion, typical perhaps of Africa, which the Boer at the right has vanquished, although there are some who find in this device a covert allusion to the repulse of the attack by British subjects, not long before the coins were struck. Below the centre is shown the primitive "Trek-wagon," familiar to readers of Rider Haggard's stories and other tales of African adventure, while surrounding these devices is the legend *I PENNY* and the date, which, contrary again to usual custom, is not placed below the head. The obverse legend is *ZUID AFRIK REPUBLIK*. Doubtless some of the readers of the *Journal* have seen these pieces, but as no description of them seems to have been printed in this country, I have thought an account of this little coin might interest them.

November, 1897.

UITLANDER.

HEAVY COINAGE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE gold from the "Klondyke" fields has begun to manifest itself in the U. S. mint on the Pacific. The influx during the coming spring promises to make the record for 1898 the largest in its annals. The report of the branch mint at San Francisco shows an increase of the coinage for the year 1897 of nearly \$4,000,000, and the largest business, with the exception of two years, since the mint was established, in 1854. The deposits for the last year have been correspondingly heavy, leaving nearly \$4,000,000 uncoined gold in the mint at the close of the year's business. The total of gold coined was \$33,522,500, of which \$29,405,000 was double eagles, \$2,347,500 eagles, and \$1,770,000 half-eagles. The total silver coinage was \$6,561,791.65.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XXXII, p. 48.)

THERE are the following new entries for previous groups :

V. THE UNITED STATES.

A. Personal.

Dr. Daniel Brainard (1812-1866), of Chicago.

1206. *Obverse*. Bust, to left (name not given). Inscription, above: COLLEG.

MEDIC. RUSH. Exergue: CHICAGO 1893

Reverse. Field vacant. Inscription: OB INSIGNE IN REBUS ANATOM. EXQUIREND.

STUDIUM. *

Silver and white metal.¹ 18. 28mm. In my collection.

Dr. Joseph Warren Freer (1816-1896), of Chicago. President of Rush Medical College.

1207. *Obverse*. Bust facing, and to left. Inscription, above: COLLEG. MED.

RUSH 1894 Exergue: IN MEMORIAM | J. W. FREER, MED. DOCT.

Reverse. Field vacant. Inscription: OB ANIMUM STUDIIS REI MEDICAE

EXERCENDIS DEDITISSIMUM +

Gold (value \$30), white metal.² 25. 40mm. In my collection.

Dr. Lemuel Covell Paine Freer (1813-1892), of Chicago.

1208. *Obverse*. Bust facing, and to left. Inscription, above: COLLEG. MED.

RUSH 1894 Exergue: IN MEMORIAM | L. C. P. FREER

Reverse. As that of preceding.

Gold (value \$30), white metal.³ 25. 40mm. In my collection.

Dr. Benjamin Rush (1745-1813), of Philadelphia.

Besides Nos. 123-4, there is the following:

1209. *Obverse*. Bust facing, and to right, with queue, spectacles high upon forehead, and head resting upon bent left hand (name not given). Inscription, above: COLLEG. MEDIC. RUSH. Exergue: CHICAGO 1892

Reverse. Field vacant. Inscription: OB + REI + MED[†] STUD[†] AD + FINEM + PRAECLAR[†] | + PERDUCTUM +

Gold (value \$50), white metal.⁴ 25. 40mm. In my collection. My thanks are due to Prof. James Nevins Hyde, of the College Faculty, for the gift of these four medals.

B. 1. Medical Colleges.

Illinois, Chicago. Rush Medical College.

See above. The medallions of Drs. M. Gunn and J. S. Knox have already been given, Nos. 851-2.

F. 2. Irregular Practitioners.

"Dr." Walker.

1210. *Obverse*. Within field an irradiated mortar, with pestle; upon it: EUREKA Enclosing this, a triangle with star at its apex. Upon its bars: D^r WALKER'S — CALIFORNIA — VINEGAR BITTERS From upper point, a flowing band, on which:

¹ For the best accepted dissection in surgical anatomy. The omission of Dr. Brainard's name from the medal is to be regretted.

² For the best essay by members of the Senior Class.

³ For the best essay by members of the Junior Class. These two medals were founded by Mr. Nathan M. Freer, of the Board of Trustees of Rush Medical Col-

lege, in memory of members of his family long identified with that institution.

⁴ For the highest examination for the degree. It is to be regretted that the name of Dr. Rush does not more directly appear upon the medal, for though his bust might not be mistaken in this country, it is not familiar to foreign numismatists.

PURELY — VEGETABLE — FREE FROM — ALCOHOL At sides: PAT. — JUNE 16 68 Ex-
ergue: R. H. M DONALD & C^o | AGT'S NEW YORK

Gilt shell enclosing mirror. 24. 38mm. In my collection.¹

VI. GREAT BRITAIN.

A. Personal.

Dr. Sir Benjamin C. Brodie (1783-1862), of London.

Besides Nos. 608-9, there is:

1211. *Obverse.* Bust, clothed, to right. Upon shoulder: J · MOORE · F. Inscript-
tion: LORD BROUGHAM

Reverse. Struck by G. R. Collis | to | commemorate | the inauguration | at Bir-
mingham | of the | National Association | for the | promotion of social science. | Octo-
ber 1857. | President: | Lord Brougham. | Vice-presidents: | John Ratcliff esq. Mayor, |
M. D. Hill esq. Recorder. | Presidents of Departments: | Lord John Russell, M. P., |
Lord Stanley, M. P., | Sir J. S. Pakington, Bart. M. P., | The Bishop of London., | and |
Sir Benj. Brodie, Bart.

Bronze, struck. 34. 55mm. Communicated to me by Dr. F. P. Weber, of
London.

Dr. Joseph Hume (1777-1855), of London. Surgeon to East India Company.

1212. *Obverse.* Bust facing, slightly to left. Beneath: T. H(alliday). F. Inscript-
tion: JOS. HUME ESQ. M. P. F. R. S.

Reverse. Beneath wreath of oak leaves: Of Civil And Religious Liberty, The
Virtuous And Enlightened Friend: Of Justice And National Integrity, The Impartial
And Undaunted Defender.

Bronze. 24. 37mm. Record of Royal Society, Cat. of the Medals, 1897, p.
191, No. 42.

B. 2. Hospitals.

Liverpool.

(1001.) *Obverse.* The building. Beneath: HALLIDAY F. Inscription: OF THE
MOST HIGH COMETH HEALING Exergue: NEW INFIRMARY LIVERPOOL

Reverse. THIS | MEDAL | INTENDED TO AID THE FUNDS | OF THE | LIVERPOOL
INFIRMARY | IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED | TO THE | LADIES PATRONESSES | OF THE |
CHARITY | BY THE PUBLISHER | THOS WOOLFELD | BAZAAR | CHURCH STREET | SEP. 1831

White metal. 31. 49mm. Wroth, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 3d Ser., VI, 1886, p.
320. Dr. Weber has kindly obtained for me its description from the specimen in the
British Museum.

The regular sequence is here resumed:

F. 1. Barber-Surgeons (continued).

Caerwys, Wales.

1213. *Obverse.* THOMAS. WYNNE. OF. CARWIS | T. M. W. 1^p

Reverse. A tooth with three fangs, and another with two; above, a pair of for-
ceps. CHIRVRGEON. HIS. PENY. (16)68

Boyne, II, p. 1188, No. 14.

1214. As preceding, but slight variation of device, and (16)69

Ibid., II, p. 1189, No. 15.

Droitwich, Worcestershire.

1215. *Obverse.* GEORGE. LENCH. WILL. TOMSON: | THEIR HALF PENY.

Reverse. The town arms. OF. DROITWICH. 1667

Ibid., II, p. 1271, No. 35.

1216. As preceding, but LENCHE, and THOMPSON.

Ibid., II, p. 1272, No. 36.

Lench was a barber-surgeon, though this is not indicated upon the two tokens.

¹ The patentee is the same person who was included upon the piece there indicated.
among Pharmacists, No. 565, his title not appearing

Faringdon, Berkshire.

1217. *Obverse*. EDWARD. GOLDINGE | HIS HALFE PENY. E. A. G.

Reverse. The Barber-Surgeons' arms. OF. FARINGDON. 1668

Ibid., I, p. 22, No. 26.

Halifax, Yorkshire.

1218. *Obverse*. A skull and crossed femora. Upon a band: RESPICE FINEM

Reverse. John. Brearcliffe. in Halifax. his. halfe. Penny.

Ibid., II, p. 1317, No. 104. In the Weber collection.

Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

1219. *Obverse*. The Barber-Surgeons' arms. EDWARD. STEAVENS. OF.

Reverse. HENLY. VPON. T

1220. *Obverse*. The Barber-Surgeons' arms.

Reverse. EDWARD STEVENS. — E. S.

Keary and Wroth, 17th Century Tokens in the British Museum, p. 62, No.

552.

Kingston-on Thames, Surrey.

1221. *Obverse*. The Barber-Surgeons' arms. JAMES. WIGHT. IN. KINGSTON

Reverse. VPPON. THAMES. 1669 | HIS HALFE PENY I. I. W.

Boyne, II, p. 1138, No. 153.

1222. As preceding, save WHITE

Ibid., II, p. 1138, No. 154.

London, Middlesex.

In 1734 the Company ordered the following medal to be made, in silver.

Obverse. The picture by Hans Holbein of King Henry VIII giving the charter to the Company.

Reverse. The anatomical theatre built by Inigo Jones, with table bearing a cadaver, and inscription.¹

British Medical Journal, 8 May, 1897, p. 1185.

Manewden, Essex.

1223. *Obverse*. The Barber-Surgeons' arms. THOMAS. BVLL. 1669

Reverse. OF. MAMVDINE. | HIS HALF PENY.

Boyne, I, p. 225, No. 233.

Manningtree, Essex.

1224. *Obverse*. The Barber-Surgeons' arms. HENRY. CARTER. CHYVRGEON

Reverse. IN. MANITREE. 1669 | HIS HALF PENY. H. G. C.

Ibid., I, p. 226, No. 234.

Portsmouth, Hampshire.

1225. *Obverse*. The Barber-Surgeons' arms. ROBERTS. TIPPETS. IN

Reverse. PORTSMOVTH. 1666 | R. E. T.

Ibid., p. 268, No. 165.

Reading, Berkshire.

1226. *Obverse*. A surgical instrument. THOMAS. VNDERWOOD

Reverse. IN. READING. 1666 | T. M. V.

Ibid., I, p. 35, No. 121.

Totness, Devonshire.

1227. *Obverse*. The Barber-Surgeons' arms. PETER. GAILARD.

Reverse. IN. TOTNES. 1657 | P. E. G.

Ibid., I, p. 161, No. 353; Gill, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1876, p. 262.

¹ It is doubtful if this medal was ever struck, and therefore it is not numbered.

b. Ireland.

Dublin.

The seal of the Company of Barber-Surgeons (the Guild of St. Mary Magdalene) was until 1642, nearly the same as that of the London Company. It then became as follows: A helmeted shield; above, upon a wreath, a nude bust of St. Mary Magdalene, facing, with pot of ointment in upraised right hand. Upon shield, an English cross, with lion to left, in centre; in angles, three cinquefoils parted by a chevron, alternating with a crowned Irish harp. Supporters, to left a leopard and to right an Irish greyhound, with ducal coronet about their necks. Beneath, on ribbon: CHRISTI SALVS NOSTRA

Cameron, History of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, 1886, p. 68, fig.

F. 2. Dentists.

Bolton, Lancashire.

1228. *Obverse*. Within cable circle: THOMAS CHAMBERS | Dentist | 18 | BARK STREET | * BOLTON *

Reverse. Within similar circle: ALL BRANCHES | OF SURGICAL AND | MECHANICAL | DENTISTRY | — | TEETH EXTRACTED | WITHOUT PAIN | — | ' WISE ' MAKER BIRM '

Brass. 18. 28mm. Rim milled. In my collection.

Caerwys, Wales.

See Nos. 1213-14, under Barber Surgeons.

Liverpool, Lanarkshire.

1229. *Obverse*. Within a circle: S. R. WILDE | DENTIST | 11 UPPER | PARLIAMENT | ST | OPPOSITE | ST JAMES'S ST | L'POOL. Inscription: A SINGLE TOOTH FROM 5/ | — A COMPLETE SET FROM L 5. 5. 0 (rosette) (Neumann has ST JAMES'S CHURCH.)

Reverse. In field, a set of teeth. S. R. WILDE (between wreaths) | DENTIST (between rosettes) Above: J. PARK. MAKER 61 CABLE ST. Below: LIVERPOOL (Neumann has PARKE.)

Brass, copper. Edges milled. Two varieties. Batty, I, p. 121, Nos. 666-7; Neumann, No. 26,468.

London, Middlesex.

1230. *Obverse*. Blunt | Operator for the | Teeth and Bleeder | Great Windmill | Street near Brewer | Street Golden | Square (in script, engraved.)

Reverse. Blank.

Copper (an effaced half penny of the last century). 18. 28mm. Batty, I, p. 133, No. 805. In the collection of Dr. B. P. Wright, of Utica, N. Y., and my own, the gift of Mr. John S. MacLaren, of St. John, N. B.

The tokens of Basil Burchell (NECKLACE FOR CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH) will be hereafter described, under Pharmacists.

1231. *Obverse*. Two grimacing busts (Pitt and Fox?), facing. Inscription: Bleeding & Tooth Drawing Beneath: 1797

Reverse. Harrison | Hair | Dresser (between rosettes) | . . No. 64 . . | Long Lane (divided by rosette) | West | Smithfield.

Bronze, copper. 18. 28mm. *Ibid.*, II, p. 560, Nos. 418-19.

1232. As preceding, but smaller (farthing size).

Ibid., II, p. 560, No. 520; Conder, p. 114, No. 364; Prattent, No. 166; Atkins, p. 142, No. 759; Neumann, No. 23,328.

The medal of the National Dental College of London has already been described, No. 812.

Longton, Staffordshire.

1233. *Obverse*. GERRARD CHEMIST LONGTON. TEETH SCALED AND STOPPED WITHOUT PAIN.

Reverse. Bust of Victoria, to left. Inscription: MAPPIN TRUSS MAKER 61 NEW-HALL ST. BIRMINGHAM

Batty, II, p. 579, No. 718.

F. 3. *Irregular Practitioners* (18th and 19th Centuries).

a. England.

Birmingham, Warwickshire.

1234. *Obverse*. A man, with two assistants, sawing off a leg. Inscription: THOMAS BIRCH, SURGEON.

Reverse. AND . MAN . MIDWIFE . BIRMINGHAM . A man pointing to a naked figure, presumably a woman. In foreground an infant, with placenta attached.

Copper, brass. 24. 37mm. Storer, *Medals of Obstetrics*, No. 11. In the Government collection.

1235. *Obverse*. Bust, facing, with spectacles. Inscription: ALBERT ISAIAH COFFIN, M.D. | FOUNDER OF THE SYSTEM OF MEDICAL BOTANY IN ENGLAND

Reverse. Branches of medicinal plants, tied by ribbon. Inscription: THIS MEDAL | WAS PRESENTED | TO | ALBERT I. COFFIN, M.D. | PROFESSOR OF MEDICAL BOTANY | AS A SINCERE TESTIMONIAL | OF GRATITUDE FROM HIS | FRIENDS IN BIRMINGHAM | WHO HAVE BEEN BENEFITED | BY HIS SYSTEM. | JAN. 12. 1849 Exergue: J. TAYLOR = FECIT — BIRM.

Bronze, tin. 31. 49mm. In the Government and Brettauer collections. I have impressions from Dr. Brettauer.

Derby, Derbyshire.

See under Pharmacists.

Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

See under Pharmacists.

Liverpool, Lanarkshire.

1236. *Obverse*. Within circle: D^r. WOODHEAD'S | MUSEUM | OF ANATOMY | 29 PARADISE ST | LIVERPOOL | CONTAINING | 500. MODELS. Inscription: EVERY DISEASE OF THE HUMAN FRAME LAID BARE & FULLY EXPLAINED.

Reverse. Between two circles: D^r WOODHEAD | PARADISE ST. In field: 29 Inscription: A. H. ALLDRIDGE, MAKER EDWARD ST PARADE | BIRMINGHAM

Copper. 17. 27mm. Edges beaded, rim milled. Batty, I, p. 122, No. 669. In my collection.

1237. As preceding, but outer inscription of reverse: J. PARK, 61 CABLE ST. | ... LIVERPOOL ...

Copper. 17. 27mm. Edges beaded, rim milled. *Ibid.*, I, p. 122, No. 669a; Neumann, No. 26,469. In my collection.

London, Middlesex.

1238. *Obverse*. Within laurel branches, tied by ribbon: D^r EADY | 38 DEAN | STREET | SOHO

Reverse. A phoenix, rising from flames. Legend: HEALTH | RESTORED

Copper. 13. 20mm. Edges and rim milled. Struck about 1820. Batty, II, p. 558, Nos. 393, 5-7; Neumann, No. 26,485; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 8. In my collection.

1239. *Obverse* and *Reverse* as preceding, save 38. Tops of the branches nearly touch.

Copper. 13. 20mm. In my collection.

1240. As the last, save tops of branches further apart.

Copper. 13. 20mm. Neumann, No. 26,486; Batty, II, p. 558, No. 394; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1887, No. 9. In the Government and Hunt collections, and my own.

1241. *Obverse*. A rhinoceros, to right. Inscription: SIR SAMUEL HANNAY'S ORIGINAL GENUINE & | ONLY | INFALLIBLE | PREVENTIVE | OF A CERTAIN | DISEASE

Reverse. SOLD | PRICE 10^s 6^d | AT N^o 7 | WINSLEY STREET | PANTHEON, | 2 GT RYDER STREET | ST JAMES'S, & AT | N^o 2 BROADWAY | BACK OF | LUDGATE HILL

Copper. 17. 27mm. Edges milled. Two varieties; with rim plain, and engraved. Neumann, No. 26,498; Storer, *Medals of Obstetrics*, No. 29, and *Sanitarian*, Nov., 1889, No. 1177; Batty, I, p. 143, Nos. 947-8. In the Government collection, and my own.

[To be continued.]

DUTCH MEDALS RELATING TO "THE INDIES."

Editors of the Journal:

THE following Dutch medal, which seems to belong to the American Colonial series, I do not find in Betts — (at least there appears to be better ground for such assignment than for another to which I will refer later): a description may therefore be of interest to the readers of the *Journal*. It is a mortuary medal, struck upon the death of Thomas Ernsthuyse, Governor of the "Company of the West Indies, for Groningen and Ommelande," if I am not in error. It is mentioned by Van Loon, III, 305, and is of silver; it is not improbable that it was from the dies of the medal mentioned by that writer as struck in gold from treasure left by the Governor General of Del Mina in his will, to the directors of the company named, and distributed among them, but concerning which there seems to be a doubt whether that described by Betts was or was not the original piece. (See note to Betts, 64.) I have been unable to refer to Van Loon, but it appears from the authority cited that there were two rival mercantile corporations, one of which struck the piece described by Betts, with some qualification as to its origin, as 64; can this have been struck by the other? An inspection of the arms on the medal might possibly settle this point, but this I have been unable to make. I therefore send the description to you, in the hope that some further light may be thrown on its origin. Whether the theory suggested be true or not, the piece seems to be of sufficient interest to receive notice.

The obverse has an infant reposing on a shield bearing the arms of the "Compagnie des Indes Occidentales," and blowing bubbles, with a view of the fort of St. George del Mina, several vessels, and the legend MEMENTO MORI. On the reverse are seven escutcheons bearing the arms of the directors, united by a ribbon on which are the words TER GEDACHTENIS VAN DEN HR. GENERAEL THOMAS ERNSTHUYSE. [In memory of the Governor General Thomas Ernsthuyse.] The medal is of silver, as stated, and possibly may exist in other metals.

While on the subject of the "Compagnie des Occidentales," I should like to take the opportunity to inquire whether the piece in the Fonrobert sale, No. 776I, and mentioned also by Van Loon (III, 181-191), said to have been struck in honor of "Jean Root, a director in that company, in 1676," has not also some relation to the American series. I have not obtained a full description.

The piece given by Betts (No. 16) under 1596, but which he says has no date upon it, taking the probable year from Van Loon, I, 447 (though he remarks it does not appear on the piece as there engraved), was very likely struck as early as 1594; for one bearing the same design, and apparently identical, exists with that date in the *exergue* (compare Bizot, edit. 1690), and was offered not long since by a dealer in Amsterdam. This is stated by some writers to have reference to the equipment of the first fleet from Holland for the (East?) Indies, under the direction of Corneille de Houtman, which sailed under the command of Capt. Jean Jansz. de Molenaer. As there was another medal still, of similar type, "in memory of the advantages gained in the Indies, and the treaties of commerce concluded by Molenaer," it seems doubtful if these pieces, which have the legend "SIDERE PROFICIENT DEXTRO NEPTVNIA REGNA," really belong to America. What is the ground for such attribution? With what people could substantial "treaties of commerce" have been made, at that period, of any real value?

J. P. C.

A NEW SERIES OF GREENBACKS.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has ordered new plates to be engraved for the paper-money issues of the Government, popularly known as "Greenbacks." It is understood that the designs are to be somewhat less elaborate in the ornamental devices which they will bear, and more in accord with the conventional American Bank-note. For the One Dollar bill the device is to be the American eagle with widespread wings; the dome of the Capitol appears in the background, and the stars and stripes above. That for the Two Dollar bill is not finally determined, further than that it will bear the portrait of Washington, in the lower centre, supported by partially draped figures in a reclining attitude,—two in number, indicating, so far, the value of the bill. The design, it will be observed, is somewhat similar to that of the Two Dollar Silver Certificates now in use. Each of the other denominations, of which there are in all only nine, will be entirely different from the others, so that the value will be apparent at a glance, to whatever series the bill itself may belong, the same device being used on corresponding values in all. As at present there are twenty-seven different designs, this will be a great convenience to the public generally. The new Government or Treasury notes will be distinguished from the National Bank Currency and the Silver Certificates by the reading matter and also by the color of the seal and the numbers. For U. S. Treasury Notes the seal and number will be red; for the Silver Certificates, these will be in blue, that for the other series has not been fully determined, but it is intended to use some positive color, easily distinguishable from blue or red. The backs of all are to be green.

THE NEW JAPANESE COINAGE.

ON the first of October last, the new coinage law of Japan went into effect. By this law, which makes gold the standard of value (the unit being nominally the yen, struck in gold, and containing a trifle over eleven and one-half grains troy, of metal), some very radical changes have been brought into the old system. Of the new gold pieces, the smallest is one of five yen, — none of one yen being struck, as the little gold half dollars of our currency were never coined except for amusement. The five yen piece has a value almost identical with our quarter eagles, the ten yen being reckoned to be worth within a cent or two (\$4.985 exactly) of the half eagle, and therefore just between the British pound and the American five dollar piece. The largest coin thus far ordered is twenty yens.

New denominations of silver coins have also been provided for at a ratio of 32 to 1. In the Japanese system, which is a decimal one, one hundred

sen are equivalent to one yen. The new coins are to be of five, ten, and twenty sen, so that these last two pieces will be substantially of one-half the nominal value of our half dimes and dimes, no larger ones, equal to our "quarters" or "halves," being contemplated at present. For the minor currency, nickel pieces of five sen, and copper of one sen and five rin, the last only half the value of our old half cents, are to be struck! This is interesting as bearing on the low price of labor and the values of the necessities of life in Japan, for otherwise coins of such trifling value would be useless for circulation in the hands of the people. Gold coins are to be alloyed with copper in the proportion of one-tenth, and silver with the same metal, but one-fifth alloy. The nickel pieces so-called, are really so only in name, being three-fourths copper, while the little copper coins are to be composed of forty parts of tin and ten of zinc to nine hundred and fifty of copper. The gold coins are made a legal tender for any amount, the silver for five dollars or less, and the nickel and copper for fifty cents of our currency.

In order to bring the new coinage into circulation as speedily as possible, the old silver and gold coins, by imperial decree, ceased to be struck several months ago, except to complete existing contracts. The new silver coins are to be exchangeable for gold coins of the new issue, at par, at the convenience of the Government, it being the intention to call them in gradually, and six months' notice of the time when they shall cease to be received is to be given.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Japanese have fixed the ratio of silver to gold for this new issue at 32 to 1, as has been mentioned above. This is a step which shows how little the arguments of the American advocates of the retention of our ratio of 16 to 1 have influenced the Japanese financiers. It is said that there are now in circulation about eighty millions of sen of the old silver coinage, and the question what disposition can be made of this large amount is one which has attracted much attention. As the old issue shall be gradually presented for redemption, it will hardly be possible for this immense amount to find its way back into circulation. The Government will find itself unable to recoin them into subsidiary pieces, even if larger denominations should be struck, for there will be no demand for so large a quantity. If it should attempt to recoin them, which, with the lesson of America to guide them, we can hardly suppose will be done, it would but repeat the folly which has loaded our vaults with a useless mass of the white metal, and it would be without the relief of our silver certificates, dangerous as those are to the stability of our currency. On the other hand, if it does not coin them, it must seek a market for the silver bullion in some other country, and with the competition of American miners, even at the ratio of 32 to 1, this will be no easy matter. But it is said the Japanese Government

is acting on the belief that silver has at last "touched bottom," and that whatever change the future may bring, if there is to be any, will be for the better; in other words, it is acting on the belief that in time the whole amount withdrawn from circulation will cause no loss, and probably will so far appreciate, that it can be disposed of at a profit. This remains to be proved, and there are those in Japan who claim that this action of the Government will hasten the day when these hopes of an advance will be realized.

One important condition in the problem is, that the old standard being silver, the Japanese bonds issued within the last few years were made payable in silver. By the new law they are made payable in gold, at the new ratio. Thus, when they mature, if it should prove that silver has increased in value, we should find just the opposite taking place from what would be the effect to-day, so far as the creditors are concerned, if American bonds were made payable in silver coin at the option of our Government. And when the Japanese bonds are paid off in gold at a ratio of 1 to 32 of silver, supposing the latter metal to have appreciated, it may well happen that some will even object to a settlement in gold. On the other hand, if silver should fall below the ratio now established, under the new law, the Japanese Treasury will be the loser by whatever that difference may prove to be. The problem is an interesting one, and its outcome no one can foresee.

AN UNPUBLISHED VERNON.

MR. E. J. CLEVELAND sends us the following description of an unpublished Vernon Medal which seems to have escaped description hitherto, and which, he writes, "could appropriately be designated as Betts 304 a, and inserted in order on page 136 of his work on American Colonial Medals."

Obverse. Full length figure of Admiral Vernon at left, three-quarters facing to right; he wears a hat, and his left hand is extended, while with his right he is receiving the sword of Don Blass, who kneels on his left knee, his left foot projecting over the inner line of the circle which surrounds the field, between v and e. Don Blass is facing left, his hat in his left hand, and his sword in his right, the hilt towards Vernon. Behind the Don is the stern of a large ship displaying a large British flag. The words DON BLASS on Betts 304 are omitted on this. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, THE PRIDE OF SPAIN HUMBELED BY ADMIRAL VERNON; a floral ornament completing the circle. *Reverse.* Two small ships, one and one, to right of the uppermost fort; six large ships, of which two are on a line, and of the four others the first and third from the left are lower than the other two, and not on a line; water lines below the lower ships; all the ships are sailing to the right in the harbor. Legend and exergue as Betts 304 and 197. Brass. Size 24.

The chief differences as will be seen are in the obverse, where the drawing of the figure of the Don varies slightly from others described, and in the spelling of HUMBELED — this being the first one noticed, we believe, with this variation.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXXII, p. 27.]

I am now able to give the full description of three pieces, the existence of which was known to me but nothing further until quite recently; these are the following:—

DCXLIII. Obverse, Blind Belisarius sits begging at the foot of a broken pillar which is at the right of the field; his daughter is folded in his arms in front of him; her right hand is extended in supplication, and her left holds his helmet reversed; in front of her is a jar; his staff has fallen against the pillar beside him. Legend, LOGE DE BÉLISAIRES OR.¹ D'ALGER 5832 [Lodge of Belisarius, Orient of Algiers, 1832.] In exergue, ALPHÉE-DUBOIS (die-cutter.) Reverse, Two branches of laurel tied at the bottom and separated at the top by a radiant triangle which encloses a five-pointed star, on which is the letter G. On the sides of the triangle are BIEN PENSER | BIEN DIRE | BIEN FAIRE [Think well, speak well, do well]; and below, DÉCERNÉE A [Awarded to] The field below blank for name. A loop at the top-Tin, and perhaps other metals. Size 25.¹

DCXLV. Obverse, The square and compasses crossed; the square entwined with two branches of acacia and enclosing a blazing star of five points, on which is the letter G. Legend, LOGE LA FRATERNELLE O.¹ DE BOLBEC and below, 5847 [Fraternal Lodge, Orient of Bolbec, 1847.] Reverse, Between two pillars, which rest on square bases and are surmounted by globes, is a bee-hive on a low platform and surrounded by swarming bees; on its left is a level, or triangular plumb, on its right a gavel erect; above, the radiant All-seeing eye; from the top and sides of the globes proceed trefoils. Legend, AIMEZ-VOUS LES UNS LES AUTRES [Love one another.] At the bottom, very small, TESSIER. F. Silver and bronze. Size 20.²

DCXLVI. Around a plain field, perhaps intended to receive an inscription, is the legend³ FIDÈLE MACONNE O.¹ DE CHERBOURG Reverse, A dog seated, his head turned to the right and holding a sprig of acacia in his mouth; on either side is a pillar surmounted by a pomegranate; that on the left has J on the shaft, and that on the right B; the base of the left pillar has the All-seeing eye, and the other, two right hands joined; on the inner side, near the base of the left column is the conical ashlar; near the right, the compasses erect on their points; in the foreground are the square, gavel, two small crossed

¹ This Lodge was constituted by the Grand Orient of France, March 1, 1832. The device of the obverse, based upon the painting by David, alludes to the well-known tradition that the famous Byzantine General, Belisarius, whose victories in Africa won him a "triumph" in Rome, was blinded for a feigned conspiracy against the Emperor Justinian, and reduced to beggary; the tradition is now discredited. The piece is probably a "jeton de presence."

² The Lodge was constituted by the Grand Orient, Nov. 28, 1846, at Bolbec, a manufacturing town not far from Havre, France.

³ This medal is undoubtedly rare, for although I have long known of its existence it is only within a short time that I have seen the single specimen from which the above description is made. The legend is peculiar, inasmuch as the words denote a "Faithful Masonic sister." It is possible that the Lodge may have struck this for some of the so-called androgynous degrees, or perhaps it may refer to the "Mopses," but I have been unable to obtain any explanation of it; the Lodge had its Orient at Cherbourg, France, and whether the date is that of its foundation, or the issue of the piece is unknown to me.

squares and a trowel. Legend, on the left, UNION.: at the top FORCE.: and on the right, SAGESSE.: [Union, power, and wisdom.] In exergue, 5816. A loop for ribbon at the top. Type metal, cast. Size 16.

While completing descriptions of medals to which brief allusion has previously been made, it may be well to state here that through the kindness of Mr. G. F. Ulex, of Hamburg, Germany, I have been informed by Mr. Carl C. Wiebe, of that city, that DCXCI (believed to have a place in this list from the Masonic emblems it bears as well as from the fact that it was sent me as a Masonic by a correspondent in Germany), was not struck by the Fraternity. Mr. Wiebe writes that the medal is not in the collection of either of the Lodges in Nuremburg (to which city it was correctly attributed), but exists in the collection of Lauer, by whom the dies were engraved. It was struck by a society called "Bauhütte" (which is the German word corresponding to our Lodge-room, or place where Brethren assemble) in Nuremburg. This society was an offshoot of the Nuremburg "*Gewerbevereins*" or Union of Manufacturers, designed for the advancement of industrial matters and of manufactures; it occasionally held exhibitions, perhaps in connection with the Union, but is now extinct.

I have also ascertained that ML is the same medal as that numbered MLXIX, and MLI as MLXX. — These descriptions were sent me at different times, and the fact of their identity was discovered too late for correction. Inasmuch as it might cause some inconvenience if others with the same numbers should now be substituted, it seems best to let the matter pass with this explanation.

MLXXIII. Obverse, A group of three figures representing the three builders of the Temple: at the right, advancing to the left on a raised platform with a circular front, is the youthful King Solomon, beardless, wearing an Eastern crown and an ornate suit of armor; on his shoulders is a robe fastened by a clasp on his breast and falling backward upon a richly carved throne behind him, from which he has just arisen; above it is a baldachin and drapery; his left hand rests upon the arm of the throne, and in his right is a sceptre, the point of which he is placing upon an architect's plan on a partly open scroll before him on which appears a sketch of the proposed building, and which Hiram Abiff is unrolling with his right hand as he kneels before him and looks up to his face: between the two, in the background, is a third figure, doubtless intended for Hiram of Tyre, standing, facing, robed and wearing a turban differing in form from that worn by the architect; his left hand rests upon his breast and his right is extended downward with open palm to the front as he also inspects the plan. The satisfaction which is felt by the party is well expressed in the face of each: in the background are portions of a building with pillars and arches, the radiant sun in the space above the architect's head, and the crescent moon over the Tyrian's: in the foreground at the side of the architect are a level, gavel, and the compasses slightly extended: to the right of the last are three "hall-marks," that at the left too small to be clearly distinguished (probably the private mark of the

goldsmith) ; the centre is a tablet with I H (his initials?) and that at the right a lion passant. An ornate border surrounds the field, which has no legend. Reverse, Engraved ; on the field a shield bearing sable a cross or, with a fleur-de-lis argent in each angle. Crest, a falcon rising. Beneath the shield at the left, and curving to conform to its base, *A. D. 1790.* and at the right, *A. L. 5790.* Legend, PRESENTED TO B^r JAMES BANKES FOR HIS STEADY & UPRIGHT CONDUCT IN THE OFFICE OF R^t W^r MASTER. — At the bottom of the field are two hall-marks ; that at the right a lion passant, the other, in a similar tablet to that on the obverse, I H. The edge is surrounded by an ornate border, wider and differing in pattern from that on the obverse, suggesting a loosely twisted cord. Gold. Elliptical. Size 38 by 30.¹

MLXXIV. Obverse, Bust of Queen Victoria, three-quarters facing to left ; she wears the small crown, a veil thrown back which falls upon her shoulders, necklace, earrings, etc., the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter and the Albert Medal, and another Order on her breast. The field is surrounded by a raised border in dead finish ; on the inner edge, a wreath formed by a sprig of wheat on the left and of olive on the right, which is crossed and tied at the bottom with a bow of ribbon. Legend, above, ASCENDED THE THRONE JUNE 20TH 1837 and below, completing the circle, TO COMMEMORATE THE JUBILEE 1887. Reverse, On a burnished field the arms of the United Grand Lodge of England, with crest, supporters, and motto below, as frequently described ; the heraldic tinctures are indicated by the conventional lines. Below the lower fold of the ribbon which bears the motto, KENNING in small letters. Legend, above, H. M. THE QUEEN, CHIEF PATRONESS R. M. I. G. and below, completing the circle, G. PATRON. R. M. I. B.^r V. PATRON. R. M. B. I. Bronze. Size 48.²

MLXXV. Obverse, On the centre of a circular planchet which is surrounded by a garter buckled near the base and having on the end, which falls below, a small star of five points, are the arms of the United Grand Lodge of England, — per pale, dexter, gules on a chevron argent between three castles proper, a pair of compasses extended proper ; and sinister, quarterly, azure and or, a cross between the quarters, the lion, ox, etc., with the crest, supporters and motto on a ribbon beneath the arms, as previously described. Legend, on the garter, NORTH & EAST YORKSHIRE EDUCATIONAL FUND. Reverse, Plain, for engraving. On the top of the medal, on a wreath, an earl's coro-

¹ For my knowledge of this very rare, and in many respects one of the most interesting Masonics which has fallen under my notice, I am indebted to Mr. James Lenox Banks, of New York, its owner, who has kindly sent me a photograph of the medal. It formerly belonged to his great-grandfather, who was an English merchant. The piece was doubtless struck in London, though whether the Brother to whom it was presented (who was born Jan. 1, 1749), was the Master of a Lodge in that city has not been ascertained. He seems from documents in the hands of his descendants to have been engaged in business as a shipping merchant, presum-

ably at some seaport ; his family, as I learn from Mr. Jas. L. Banks, were from the North of England, and the device on the reverse, having nothing Masonic, probably shows his family arms. I should be happy to receive any information from England which would enable me to locate the Lodge which presented this piece to its Wor. Master, or to identify its maker, whose initials are clearly I (not T) H.

² In the Lawrence collection. The initials are those of the English Masonic Charitable Societies, the "Royal Masonic Institution for Girls," that for "Boys," and the "Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution."

net, for the Earl of Zetland, Provincial Grand Master at the time it was struck. This was worn suspended by a sky-blue ribbon from a clasp on which is the word STEWARD. On the ribbon is a small shield with the arms of the City of York, — a cross gules, charged with five lions passant, argent, one, three and one. Silver-gilt and white metal. Size, as engraved, 20 nearly.¹

MLXXVI. Obverse, A triple tau, surrounded by the letters H. T. W. S. S. T. K. S. Reverse, A star of six points, formed by two equilateral triangles, braced: on the centre of the star, in two lines, A. INV. | 3381 (The date is probably intended to be reckoned in the Royal Arch chronology, but does not correspond to the system adopted by American Chapters, and I am unable to determine it.) Bronze. Size, 18 nearly.²

MLXXVII. Obverse, On a field of blue enamel are the arms of the Duke of Sussex; quarterly, 1 and 4, gules, three lions passant guardant in pale or, for England: 2, or, within a double tressure flory counter flory a lion rampant gules, for Scotland: 3, azure, a harp or, stringed argent, for Ireland: differenced with a label argent, of three points, having on them the accessories specially assigned to the Duke, but which are too small in the photograph sent me to be distinguished; over all, on an inescutcheon, the arms of Hanover, which are per pale and per chevron 1, gules, two lions of England, for Brunswick: 2, or, semee of hearts a lion rampant azure, for Lunenburg: 3, gules, a horse courant argent, for Westphalia; the inescutcheon ensigned with an electoral bonnet and surmounted by a coronet. Around the field is a garter with the motto HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE. On the upper rim a ducal coronet. Reverse, The inscription engraved in script, in nine lines, the third line in ornate Roman, *Celsiss* | *Princeps Aug. Fred.* | *SUSSEXLE DUX* | *Totius apud* | *Anglos Sodal. Archit.* | *Curio Max.* | *Prov. Dunelm.* | *adiit.* | A. D. 1822. ÆRÆ ARCHIT. 5826. the last line curving upward. [I take *Celsiss* here to refer to his Masonic title, and so read it Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, M. W. G. M. of the whole Society of Freemasons in England, visited the Provincial Grand Lodge of Durham, A. D. 1822, and of the Masonic era 5826.] Gold. Size 23. This medal was worn by a broad ribbon and bow of dark green silk with a crimson border.³

¹ For an engraving of this jewel I am indebted to Bro. Hugan, who informs me it was struck in 1889, in a limited number, and impressions were presented to the subscribers to stewardships for the Educational Fund of the Provincial Grand Lodge of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, at its first festival, held May 8, of that year. The tinctures are described as engraved.

² Bro. Hugan informs me that a single impression only was struck of this piece, for use in the Royal Arch bodies in Ireland, but was not accepted, and it is believed none were ever issued. It is somewhat similar to pieces known as "Mark Pennies" in America, a few of which have already been described, and others will be given hereafter.

³ I am indebted to Bro. Hugan for a photograph of this medal and information concerning it. It is

known as the Lambton Lodge medal, and the original refers to a visit made while the Duke was Grand Master (1813-43) in the year 1822, to Lambton Lodge, No. 375, Chester-le-street, to which event the inscription on the reverse alludes. By permission of H. R. H., the Brethren of the Lodge were allowed to wear the decoration as their Lodge jewel, but I presume with the reverse plain for engraving the owner's name, and perhaps of a different metal. Some particulars concerning the piece will be found in the *London Freemason* for 9th February, 1895, and in the "Ars" of the Lodge Quatuor Coronati, of London, for the following April. I can hardly believe the jewel was originally a Masonic medal, as similar badges or jewels, struck with the arms of Royal personages, were issued nearly a century earlier; I have before me an engraving of one struck in May, 1747, on the occasion of the inaugu-

MLXXVIII. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing the All-seeing eye. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, L [in] □. * PERSEVERANTE * AMITIÉ ★ [Lodge of Persevering Friendship.] Reverse, A cipher in script letters of P and A. Legend, separated as on obverse, JETON * DE * PRESENCE A large star at bottom. Octagonal planchet, an angle at the top. Brass. Size 15.¹

MLXXIX. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing the All-seeing eye. Legend, □ DISCIPLES DU PROGRES [Disciples of Progress.] In exergue, * PARIS * Reverse, A radiant star of five points on which is the letter G Legend, RECOMPENSE AU ZELE □ □ L < 7 □ * Octagonal planchet. Bronze. Size, side to side, 18.²

MLXXX. Obverse, Within a circle of dots are the square and compasses. Legend, ACCORD PARFAIT O. DE ROCHEFORT. [Lodge of Perfect Accord, Rochefort], and at the bottom, completing the circle, * 5779 * Reverse, Within a wreath of laurel, the ends joined at the bottom and slightly open at the top, the inscription in three lines with a five-pointed star above, JETON | * DE * | PRESENCE Legend, LIBERTE EGALITE and below, completing the circle, FRATERNITE. [Liberty, Equality, etc.] The words have the proper accents and are widely spaced. The date is that of foundation. Copper. Size, 20 nearly.³

MLXXXI. Obverse, A bee-hive and other emblems, similar to the obverse of DCCLXXXV, but having a rosette at each end of the legend. Reverse, Similar to the reverse of the same piece, but there are no working-tools on the junction of the acacia branches at the bottom, the branches being tied with a bow of ribbon. Within the wreath is the inscription in four lines, the first curving, SOUVENIR | DU | 29 OCTOBRE | 1882. Below the wreath, in very small letters, curving to the lower edge, DUSEAUX R. PASTOURVILLE 29. (The name and address of the engraver.) A knob and ring at the top. Copper, silver plated. Size 15.⁴

ration of Prince William IV, of Orange, as "Stadt-houlder" of the United Provinces, which bears his arms within the ribbon and motto of the Garter, and having the reverse engraved with the date, which except for the difference in the armorial bearings closely resembles that above described. After the presentation of the original, the Brethren of Lambton Lodge, desiring to keep the happy event in the history of their Provincial Grand Lodge in perpetual remembrance, may have sought and obtained the necessary permission to wear similar jewels. At least this seems to be the true explanation of the custom, since there is nothing Masonic in the jewel save the engraved inscription.

¹ This is in the Lawrence collection, and is perhaps though not certainly, the same as that referred to as hitherto undescribed, under DCXII (from Merzdorf 117), but in view of the uncertainty, and as this is a somewhat unusual form, it seems proper to give it a number.

² I am indebted to Bro. Theo. H. Emmons, of Boston, for the description of this piece, which is in the Lawrence collection. The cipher seems to be some-

what different from that generally used by the French Lodges, if correctly engraved (which I doubt), and read with the bases of the characters on a line with the base of the Roman letters; if, however, they are to be read turned in the opposite direction, like the figures in a coin-date, for example, it was perhaps intended to signify DEVOIR (duty). I have been unable to ascertain when the piece was struck, and it is apparently one of the jetons given to members for their regular attendance. The □ on the obverse contains .

³ In the Lawrence collection. The inscription sufficiently explains the character of the piece. The Lodge has its East at Rochefort, a strongly fortified town on the west coast of France, and a port of great military importance.

⁴ In the Lawrence collection. This jeton, which commemorates some event of local interest to the Lodge La Ruche Libre, of Paris, somewhat resembles also DCCCCLXXXVII, but varies in details, and in size. It was worn by a knot of ribbon woven of the Lodge colors, viz.: red at the left, white on the right, and between these are narrow stripes, white on a red ground.

MLXXXII. Obverse, A skull to left, the lower jaw lacking, resting upon a thigh bone, which passes beneath the back of the jaw; the emblems of mortality are partly surrounded by a branch of cypress, the stem beneath the bone, and the leaves passing upward at the left and over the skull: no legend. Reverse, An inscription in five lines, the first at the top, semi-circular, DE □ DE DRIE KOLOMMEN 7.^o. 28 | AAN | HAREN GED.^o. M.^o. | N : M : DE LIGT. | 5853. [I read this, The Lodge of the Three Columns to its Worshipful Master N. M. De Ligt, Sept. 28, 1853.] Silver? Size 20?¹

MLXXXIII. Obverse, On a planchet in the form of a star of five points composed of formal rays, is a circle enclosing the compasses and a graduated square, within which is a radiant enamelled G; the implements are surrounded by a wreath of olive branches, crossed at the base and open at the top; on the field outside the compasses at the left, R; at the right, E and beneath, between the points and the sides of the square on either side, A [*Rit* etc., for Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.] The field is surrounded by a circle, outside of which is the legend ★ R.^o. L.^o. MARIANO ARISTA. N. 154 ★ above, and below, completing the circle, OR.^o. DEL POTOSI. AGOSTO 7. DE 1891. Below the stems of the olive branches F. D. T. very small, the initials of the engraver. At the top is a ring and loop for the ribbon. Reverse, Plain, for engraving. Silver. Size of circle, 22 nearly; of the star, from point to point, 28.²

W. T. R. M.

To be continued]

MEDAL OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WE are indebted to Major C. P. Nichols, of Springfield, Mass., for a Medal of Wendell Phillips, which was, if we may judge from the reverse legend, dedicated to, or perhaps cut for presentation, to Mr. George William Curtis, soon after his eulogy on the famous anti-slavery orator. So far as we are aware no description of this piece has been published. The obverse has a clothed bust in profile of Phillips to left, with dates of his birth and death, ♦ 1811 ♦ 1884 ♦ below, curving to the truncation, and is a very fair likeness. The reverse has what we suppose is intended to be a view of the City of Boston, from the harbor; but save for the Bunker Hill Monument at the left, and the prominence of the dome of the State House in the centre, a native Bostonian would hardly recognize his birthplace in the device. The dome is elevated on a group of lofty columns which lift its base high above the

¹ I am indebted to Bro. Shackles for a pencil sketch of this rare medal, which was struck by a Lodge in Holland, the location of which I have not ascertained. As he had not himself seen the piece, he was unable to name the metal or the exact size: that given in the text is that of the drawing.

² For my knowledge of this, as for so many other Mexican Masonics, I am indebted to Bro. Bastow, who has kindly sent me a rubbing. The Lodge has its

Orient in San Luis Potosi, the capital of the State of the same name. Mariano Arista was President of Mexico from January, 1851, until January, 1853, when he resigned because Congress would not grant him extraordinary powers to suppress a Revolution of the Church party against the Government. Dr. Bastow writes that this is struck on a planchet somewhat thinner than ordinarily used.

neighboring steeples; the houses — out of all proportion — extend to the water's edge; there are no wharves to be seen, and the ships and steamers in the harbor are insignificantly small in comparison, while just at the left of the dome rises a gabled building with another at its left, which has no counterpart that we can recall in any of the twelve-story structures that have spoiled the familiar sky-line of the city as our fathers knew it; the ends of the view at right and left are cut off as squarely as if by a saw. Certainly a more correct as well as more artistic view could easily have been given us. Legend, above, TO GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, and below, completing the circle, FROM CITY OF BOSTON Under the view in three lines, BOSTONIA | CONDITA A. D. | 1630.

The impression before us is of white metal, silvered, and size 24. We may hope that none were struck in more costly metals for presentation to the orator, if this is to be considered as an example of Boston numismatic art. No name of designer or of die cutter appears, but we have been informed that the latter was Mr. Conrad Egge, of Boston. With the ability of Mr. Henry Mitchell accessible, who would have given us a medal worthy of the "silver-tongued orator," we can only regret that he was not called upon to do so.

A BOSTON MEDAL.

THE Groton Historical Society owns a specimen of a Boston medal which may be new to some collectors. It is in white metal, an inch and a quarter in diameter, and was struck probably thirty or forty years ago. On the obverse, in a circle near the edge, are the words: * OLD NORTH CHURCH * above, and BOSTON below, and on the field within the circle in two lines ERECTED | AD. 1723. On the reverse, in a circular line nearly surrounding the field, SOUVENIR MADE FROM THE * and on the field within, the inscription in four lines, PIPES | OF THE | OLD | ORGAN.

This memorial medal refers to Christ Church, in Salem street, Boston, which is the oldest structure of its kind in the city standing on its original site. Who knows the history and date of the piece?

SAMUEL A. GREEN.

Groton, Mass.

USING BEADS FOR MONEY.

PERHAPS one of the most singular uses to which glass has been put is one which has lasted almost without interruption from the first making to the present day. The Phœnicians, who were the great commercial people of that age, scoured the known and much of the then unknown world in their trading vessels. The African coast was regularly visited, and for the use of the ignorant natives glass beads were made. Some of the same beads then used and known to us as "aggry" beads, are said to have been found among the Ashantees and other natives of the Gold Coast of Africa. Similar beads for the same use are now made in Venice, and it is claimed that there are exported from that city every year thousands of pounds' worth of them of various sorts.

BOOK NOTICE.

DAS BRASILIANISCHE GELDWESEN VON JULIUS MEILI (*Part I*). DIE MUNZEN DER COLONIE BRASILIEN, 1645-1822. *Zurich, Switzerland, 1897*. Royal octavo, pp. 358, with 59 photogravure plates and numerous phototypes inserted in the text.

Mons. Meili has added another sumptuous volume to the admirable series on Brazilian issues which he has already published, references to which have from time to time appeared in the *Journal*. The present volume is the first part of a carefully prepared and chronologically arranged Catalogue, profusely illustrated with excellent engravings, in most cases and perhaps in all, photographed from originals in his own cabinet, which we have been informed has few equals and perhaps no superior in those departments to which he has devoted attention. The issues described are those during the period when Brazil was a colony of Portugal (1645-1822). A second part is in preparation, which will continue the accounts of the same coinage through the next sixty-five years, including the time when Brazil became independent, and until the fall of the "Empire," or from 1822 until 1889; a third part is to be undertaken with the assistance of Senhor Galvao, of Rio-de-Janeiro, which will be devoted more especially to paper money. The first part of the work under notice would of itself be sufficient, even if no other evidence existed, to show how thoroughly equipped and how competent Mons. Meili is, to perform the task which he set for himself, and how carefully he has covered the ground; he has not contented himself with merely giving references to other writers which might throw light on this issue or that, but he often adds copious citations from the original, — German, French, or English, — which bring more clearly before his readers the various circumstances attending the coinage of one or another piece described; but those who are familiar with his previous works, and we name especially the beautiful volume on Brazilian medals, to which the editors of the *Journal* have frequently resorted for information, — vainly sought elsewhere — do not need to be told how admirably this new task has been accomplished. Certainly the volumes announced to follow will be awaited with more than ordinary interest.

W. T. R. M.

OBITUARY.

DR. J. W. BASTOW.

WE regret to learn of the death of our esteemed correspondent, Dr. J. W. Bastow, which occurred very suddenly in the City of Mexico in the present month (January). Particulars have not reached us, but we are informed that the immediate cause of his death was pneumonia.

HENRY DAVENPORT.

MR. HENRY DAVENPORT, one of the oldest members of the Boston Numismatic Society, died in New York City on the 24th January, 1898, where for the last few years he has been residing with the family of his son-in-law, Dr. Clement Cleveland. His death was due chiefly to his advanced age, for he had passed his eighty-seventh birthday, though heart disease was the immediate cause. He was born in Boston, and for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits in that city, having held a respon

sible position in the office of the Pacific Mills until he retired from business, some ten years ago. He was one of the first members, if not one of the founders, of the New England Genealogical and Historical Society; in the Boston Numismatic Society he was for many years its Curator and Vice-President. He was also a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. His widow, two sons, and a married daughter survive him.

LEA AHLBORN.

WE regret to learn of the death of Madame Lea Ahlborn, of Stockholm, for many years connected with the Royal Mint of Sweden, which occurred early in December last. Her ability as an engraver of dies was of the highest type, and she was often called upon to design and cut medallic dies for various societies and individuals in lands far distant from her home. She was well known to American numismatists for the medals she had produced for the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York (of which she was an honorary member), for one of the best of the Columbian Medals, struck for private parties in New York, and more recently for the beautiful Lincoln Medal, endowed for the High School in Brookline, Mass., by Mr. Wm. H. Lincoln, of that town. A choice little gem, for which she made the dies, was a medal commemorative of Ericsson, the designer of the Monitor, struck by order of the Swedish Government.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

DECORATION FOR NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.

THE State of New York has provided a Decoration for the sharpshooters and marksmen of the National Guard, which is to be worn by those whose skill has won that privilege. It consists of a cross patee, on the centre of which is a circle bearing the State arms, surrounded by the legend SMALL ARMS above and PRACTICE below, enclosed within a wreath of oak on the left and olive on the right. The reverse, we understand, is to bear the name and Regiment of the winner, engraved. This medallic decoration is to be worn with a suitable clasp, bearing the word EXPERT OR MARKSMAN OR SHARPSHOOTER, as the case may be, one or all, and a fourth clasp has also been provided, with the words CHAMPION MARKSMAN in two lines. Acorns adorn the ends of the clasp, and it is surmounted by an eagle with wings extended. L.

RESTRIKE OF AN INDIAN MEDAL OF GEORGE II.

Editors of the Journal:

I NOTICED in a Coin Sale not long since, a "restrike" of an Indian Medal of George II was offered, but was unable to obtain any information of the piece in season. Can you tell me what this was, and why "restruck?" I find no mention of such a piece in the article on Indian Medals which appeared in your pages some few months ago.

Nov., 1897.

J. P. S.

We learn on inquiry that this was the well known medal struck from dies cut at Philadelphia by Edward Duffield, a watch-maker of that city, at the request of the "Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Means." The striking is said to have been done by Joseph Richardson, a member of the Society, which was composed of gentlemen presumed to have been more or less closely associated with the religious body known as Friends, or Quakers, and the dies were used for some years probably, certainly until too badly broken to admit of further service. A full description and engraving of the medal will be found in Betts (No. 410), pp. 179-80. See also the *Journal*, XX, p. 48, for some account of its history. — EDS.

A PRIVATE MINT FOR CALIFORNIA.

In an old paper printed in May, 1849, appeared the following item:—

"What Congress failed to do for California, private enterprise has taken in hand. A party have just gone from Northampton, Mass., taking with them a mint, or rather all the implements necessary for coining gold and silver, and a competent assayer. Their object is to establish a private mint, purchase gold at a fair price, and coin it for circulation. They will be able to coin \$10,000 per day, and their enterprise is said to have the sanction of the Government. What a commentary is this upon the enterprise of our Government."

Can any of the *Journal* readers inform us what was referred to in the statement, and who were engaged in it? It would be interesting if it could be verified and the history of the enterprise put on record.

C. C. R.

EDITORIAL.

NUMISMATIC WORK IN THE AMERICAN SCHOOL AT ROME.

PROF. WILLIAM GARDNER HALE, of the University of Chicago, Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Rome, in his Report for the year 1895-96, printed in the first number of Vol. I (for 1897-98), of the "American Journal of Archaeology" (second series), after describing the work and methods of the School, makes a statement, which we print below, and which we cannot doubt will be received with the liveliest satisfaction by American numismatists. It is unnecessary for the Editors of this Journal to enlarge upon the advantages which must be gained for the science to which this magazine is devoted, from the opportunities afforded at Rome, which have been so generously placed at the disposal of American students, and with so eminent a scholar as Professor Stevenson to guide their studies.

Prof. Hale says: "In addition to the courses already mentioned, [Lectures upon Classical Topography and Christian Archaeology by Prof. Frothingham; on Epigraphy, by Prof. Hale; and on Palaeography by Prof. Melampo, Director of the Austrian Historical Institute, which was also open to the students of the American School], it seemed desirable to provide for our students, if possible, a course in Numismatics, not only because of the general interest in the subject itself, and its importance to Roman History, Roman Portraiture, and Roman Epigraphy, but also because of the zeal with which several of them had privately begun to study coins. This course should be given by a trained specialist, with a large collection of coins at his service. A most suitable person, if arrangements could be made with him, was unquestionably Professor Stevenson, Curator of Coins at the Vatican. Such a course had never been given, however, nor was the public admitted to the coin-room, and Professor Stevenson was in doubt whether the plan was possible. It could not be carried out without the consent of the highest authority. His Holiness the Pope, however, with that liberality with which he has always treated questions affecting the advancement of scholarship, gave his approval, and the arrangement was made. Only students of the American School were admitted to the course, and, since the treasury of the School bore all charges, it may be viewed as our own course,—though made possible for us only by the generosity of the Papal government and the enthusiasm of Prof. Stevenson himself. In order to save time, the hour in Numismatics was set directly after the hour in Palaeography. The course was intended to continue ten weeks, with two exercises a week. In consequence, however, of the illness of the lecturer during part of the time, only twelve lectures were actually given. The course in Numismatics began in the second week in January, upon the opening of the active work of the Vatican after the holidays."

The lectures were continued into March, and we can but hope that notwithstanding the necessity which prevented the completion of the plans of the Director of the School, the results were such as to lead to an endeavor to carry on, this winter, the work so auspiciously begun. We shall therefore look with some impatience for the next report of the Director, that we may have his judgment of the results attained.

The early subscribers to the *Journal* will no doubt recall the fact that at the foundation of this magazine it was intended to give Archaeology a prominent place in its pages; at that time the foreign Schools had not been thought of, and it was soon found impossible to secure contributions on the topic, from those who were students of the science; it was not, however, until the beginning of the present volume of the *Journal* that the Editors reluctantly abandoned the hope that had been cherished from the start, of making it a bulletin for the publication of papers by students of Archaeology as well as of Numismatics. Although from time to time such papers have been printed by us—chiefly on subjects relating to the archaeology of our own land—yet upon the appearance of a magazine specially devoted to the science, it seemed best to omit that portion of our title which was designed to open our pages to students of the kindred science, and we gladly hail the new series of the beautifully printed *Journal* which will devote itself exclusively to a branch of learning which has brought to light in the last decade such a wealth of knowledge.

SPANISH-AMERICAN COINAGE.

THOSE who have carefully watched the course of the market as indicating the preferences of coin-buyers, have observed for some time, not in this country only, but abroad, a rapidly increasing interest in the coinage of Spanish-America. In this coinage there is much to attract, and a certain romance attaches to it—from the various issues of Proclamation pieces, by which it has been characterized almost from the first, and by which Church and State, Archbishops and Viceroys, sought in the Colonial days to show their loyalty to the new King, and at the same time to increase their own personal popularity. As the oldest coinage of the continent it has a peculiar interest, for the abundance of silver in the New World, in those portions at least under Spanish masters, made coinage on the spot, rudely executed as it frequently was, a matter of sheer necessity. When the Catalogue of such a sale as that of the Benjamin Betts Collection comes into the market, one begins to appreciate how wide is the field in which he was quietly gleaning for so many years. But not the least interesting point in connection with this is the fact that the value of the cabinet was so well appreciated. The total receipts were over \$3,500, and we learn not only that nearly half of this was sold on orders given to a single dealer, who may perhaps have seen the tendency we have mentioned a little earlier than some of his associates, although all the leading buyers made their presence known, but that German collectors sent orders in large amounts: how extensive is the interest abroad in pieces relating to America, was revealed in the Fonrobert sale several years ago. We are happy to be able to give in our present number descriptions by Mr. Betts, with engravings of some of the rarest of the undescribed Proclamation pieces which adorned his cabinet. A third plate of these will follow in the next number, and we have the promise of still further contributions, with illustrations, from the same gentleman, on Mexican coins.

THE "FLORIDA" PROCLAMATION PIECE.

IN the *Journal* for April last (p. 119), there appeared a descriptive note on a Proclamation piece, which, because it bore upon the reverse the words "FLORIDA ORIENTAL" it was thought might have some reference to Eastern Florida, though as there stated, it could not have been minted there, and if it belonged to that part of the United States, must have been sent thither, in 1789, when the news of the accession of Charles IV (proclaimed in Spain, January 17, 1789), reached the Spanish settlements in that territory. This piece, whatever its origin, had apparently been unnoticed by American collectors; it was sold in the Nesbitt Collection, April 12, 1897.

Our readers will be interested therefore to read Mr. Betts's remarks on this piece, in the present number of the *Journal*, and it would seem that he has succeeded in assigning its true location to the town of Florida, in the "*Banda Oriental*,"—a portion of what is now Uruguay. One of these pieces was sold in the recent sale of the Betts Collection, on the 12th instant.